brain, the fat, or the bone marrow. It can be found in the liver, kidneys, lungs, the blood, and the thyroid glands. Disease in these and other tissues alters their adaptability to retain iodine, so that tuberculous or carcinomatous tissue contains more iodine than the same tissue in health. Secreting glands which are diseased by syphilis contain from three to six times as much as normal blood, and the less severe the syphilis, the greater the readiness of the tissue to hold iodine. In such tissues the iodine is in an organic combination, presumably an iodine and albumin compound being formed. It has doubtless been a puzzle to every reader to understand the action of so-called "alteratives;" it is, however, in tissue irritated by a virulent agent that these show their best powers, due perhaps to the readiness with which iodine forms (soluble?) combinations in such tissues. Certain it is that at times gummas or other proliferations of endothelial tissue seem to melt away under the action of iodine.

The Parasitology of Trypanosomiasis.—Wolbach and Binger (*Jour. of Med. Research*, September, 1912) have investigated the histological changes observed in trypanosomiasis. While their results show nothing remarkably new, they have examined with much care, the lesions set up by the presence of trypanosomes. As has been previously shown, these are decidedly of the nature of connective-tissue reaction to an irritant of low virulence. The essential change is proliferation of endothelial cells, and the activity of these cells, resulting from the presence of the parasites, causes the increase of large mononuclear cells which can be observed in the blood. Following the invasion of the tissue, there may be edema, there is constantly cell proliferation, fibrosis, and infiltration by plasma cells. The endothelial cells may block the vessels and undergo hyaline degeneration, after which fibrosis is seen to occur with occasional giant-cell formation. Granular leukocytes are conspicuously absent in the lesions, and when the parasites are engulfed it is in almost every case by the endothelial cells. Although lesions are to be found everywhere, the connective tissue structures are especially prone to be the seat of change, a case parallel to the changes observed in syphilis, although it must be noted that the trypanosome has little power to invade the skin. Wolbach and Binger have been able to observe the parasites setting up lesions in the central nervous system. From all the lesions observed, Wolbach and Binger deduce a very low degree of toxicity in the parasites, and the form of parasite which they consider most active in producing lesions in the flagellate.

The Disinfection of Drinking Water by Chlorinated Lime.—Antonowsky (*Zeitschr. f. Hyg. u. Infekt.*, 1912, lxxii, Heft 3) investigated the possibilities of disinfecting water for drinking purposes by minimal amounts of chlorinated lime, and found that the method was a good adjuvant to the usual mechanical means. The efficient agent in the chemical is the acid, and a certain duration of time to allow its action is essential; if the time allowed be too short, the bacteria are not killed; and in the experiments in which the destruction of bacteria was incomplete, the virulence of those organisms that remained was not affected in the slightest degree. The action of chlorinated lime can be nullified by the presence of sodium hypochlorite, and assisted by the presence of katalysing substances.

The Experimentally Alcoholic Heart and Liver.—Bischoff (*Zeitschr. f. Hyg. u. Infekt.*, 1912, lxxii, Heft 3) in dealing once more with this much-studied question, places the cardiac change in the most prominent place; true it is that central grouping of the fat occurs in the liver, but in rabbits the heart muscle changes are by far the more important. The site of predilection for the intracellular deposit of fat Bischoff states to be under the epicardium of the left ventricle toward the apex, as well as in the papillary muscles; the outer lamellæ of the right ventricle are also liable. The kidneys were not found to be markedly affected. The fat content measured from the dried substance of the heart showed in rabbits fed with alcohol a rise from 11 to 12 per cent; lecithin-content showed a considerable decrease, both absolute and relative; lecithin, which was nearly 60 per cent. of the total fat-content in the normal, became only 37 per cent. in the alcohol-fed animal, with a corresponding lessening in amount of cholesterin.

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